

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—MOTHER HUBBARD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LION—THE ARTIST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAORDINARY OF SIBBO THE SAILOR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—LA FRIEULE.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HOBART DODGSON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23rd st., between 5th and 6th ays.—NANCINE.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROMEO JAFFRE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROBAT FLORIO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and 6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ENTHUSIASTIC ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBROKEN BLONDES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMO VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—THE GREGORY FAMILY, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 7.

The London journals of yesterday take up the Irish Church question and discuss the action of the House of Lords on the subject pretty freely.

The Standard, Morning Post, Star, News, Telegraph and Times have long edited the matter.

A strong pressure will be brought in France to bear towards defeating the opposition candidates in the present undecided elections.

The balloting quietly proceeded in the several departments yesterday. The Emperor has no relish for parliamentary government.

The ultimate result of the elections is looked forward to with anxiety. The Paris races came off on yesterday. The great feature of the day was the contest for the grand prize of Paris, the gift of the Emperor, and the gift of 100,000, half by the city and half by the five great railway companies of France.

The race was won by Genieur. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, the Queen of Spain and Queen Sophia of Holland attended the races.

The Spanish government is much perplexed about the position of affairs in Cuba. Unfavorable telegrams are not made public.

Bishop Lenx was arrested in Vienna yesterday by the police because he refused to obey a summons of a secular court.

Cuba.

The United States ship Saratoga sailed from Havana yesterday for Key West, with yellow fever on board.

The surgeon, Quinn, died of the disease on Sunday. Pelaez, who escaped from the mob, did not go to Key West in the Contoucook as reported.

Mexico.

Congress adjourned on the 31st. Mariscal was confirmed Minister at Washington, and Gomez Palacios one of the Commissioners for the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico.

Minister Rosecrans and Minister Tujada both again deny the rumors concerning the proposed sale of Sonora. Canto, the alleged murderer of General Paton, it is said, will be acquitted and the murder will probably be charged on persons higher in authority. Minister Nelson's arrival is anxiously awaited.

Miscellaneous.

The municipal election took place in Washington yesterday. A serious riot occurred during the day, owing to an attempt on the part of a body of radical negroes to prevent conservative negroes from voting. Pistols, bludgeons and stones were freely used by the rioters and by the police, and several persons on both sides were injured; but nobody is yet known to have been killed. The radicals, it is charged, imported huge colonies of outside negroes for voting purposes. A grand radical rejection was held in the evening over the result of the election.

A delegation of Georgia republicans waited upon President Grant yesterday and again urged the removal of Turner, the negro postmaster of Macon. They said that Turner was so offensive to the people there that decent white republicans could not remain in the town, and all business was being driven from it. Besides, there has been no outrages or disorders in that district, and if the appointment was made as a rebuke it was indicated in the wrong spot. The President stated that Turner would be removed and had already been informed that he need search no farther for bonds. It seems that nobody in Macon would go his security.

The National Typographical Union assembled in Albany yesterday and effected an organization. The delegation from the female compositors of New York, consisting of Misses Lewis and Howard, were allowed seats in the body of the Convention, but their rights to full representation have not yet been decided upon.

The United States Depository at Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been broken open and robbed on Sunday night. L. J. Collins, a depositor, was taken dead, shot through the heart. The amount stolen cannot yet be ascertained, but recently there were \$70,000 in the building, of which large amounts had been drawn just previous to the robbery.

Commissioner Delano has been called upon to decide whether the authorities of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania can manufacture, issue and use their own revenue stamps, in semblance of the genuine ones, to place upon cigars manufactured by the convicts. He very emphatically decided that they could not.

Rev. Mr. Cramer, a brother-in-law of the President, has returned from Leipzig, where he was consul under President Johnson. On his return from West Point the President will stop in New York at the residence of Mr. Corbin, also a brother-in-law.

Seward's cable telegram bill of \$90,000, it is stated, has not yet been paid, although money was appropriated by Congress for the purpose.

The Department of State notifies applicants for office that it will reply to their written applications only when it grants them office.

The brakemen on the Eastern division of the Erie Railroad struck for higher wages on Sunday and quit work. The Superintendent failed to secure other hands, and last evening their demands—an increase of twenty-five cents a day—were acceded to. The strike has ended, and matters are now going on as usual.

The City.

Mayor Hall sent in his first annual message to the Common Council yesterday. He says that the city authorities are not responsible for the tax budgets—as the estimates prepared by them were manipulated and altered by the Legislature. The present condition of the wharves and piers is not due to the omissions of the municipal authorities. The revenue from the city markets shows a satisfactory increase.

Two street and rapid transportation questions are discussed. He says that the streets cannot be kept clean unless the contractor is paid better. There ought to be three improved lines of railway running the length of the city. He recommends a wholesale widening, extension and opening of the streets below Fourteenth, the arrangement of the Broadway sidewalks inside the stores and the carriage road

shall be increased by the present width of the sidewalks, and the conversion of City Hall Park into a plaza for vehicle transit in order to relieve Park row.

In the matter of bonding the steamship Quaker City, District Attorney Pierpont yesterday stated that he would not resist the motion, but would leave the matter to the discretion of the court, only requiring that it be a good bond and the papers be filed. He had received no directions from the government or the Spanish officials relative to the matter but he had no doubt personally that the vessel was intended for some warlike purpose. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

The steamer Tybee was detained by Collector Grinnell yesterday on the complaint of the Spanish Consul that she was intended to carry men and arms to the Cubans. An investigation, however, proved the contrary, and she was allowed to clear.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Blatchford the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton and others was further postponed to the September term of the court in consequence of the illness of Judge Nelson.

An examination was had yesterday by Judge Dowling at the Tombs in the case of the alleged incendiary burning of the Bridges brothers' stables in West Twenty-third street. The two brothers, John U. Bridges and Robert L. Bridges, and Henry C. Ross, their late foreman, were each held in \$50,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, before whom the papers were sent, they having waived an examination. John P. Sheldon, the remaining arrested party, was remanded to prison, not being able to furnish the required sureties.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Bedford sentenced Henry S. Allen, convicted of forgery, to the State Prison for three years.

The steamship Holstein, Captain Ehlers, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Hamburg, calling at Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg, France. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Forsyth, will leave pier 40 North river at three P. M. to-morrow, 9th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The stock market yesterday was heavy and underwent a sharp decline. Gold was irregular, closing finally at 138 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General James McQuade, of Utica; Judge T. Mullin, of Waterloo; General L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; General Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana; Thomas Dickson, of Scranton; Colonel Colobranco, of Washington, and G. L. Foote, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count M. Esterhazy, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, and Colonel W. F. Moler, of New York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. D. Farand, United States Consul to Caliao, Peru, and Dr. J. Palmer, of Philadelphia, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

E. H. de la Grange, of New Orleans; R. M. Field, and G. Walker Dennett, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

George W. Armstrong, Consul elect to Rome; R. S. Noyes, of Sharon, Conn.; E. Baker, Jr., and D. T. Mills, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Cochran and Colonel W. C. Hoyt, of New York; Hiram J. Hale, of Kansas; Samuel Laird, of Long Branch; J. S. Lewis, of Geneva, N. Y.; D. Monaghan, of the United States Army, and J. R. Pomeroy, of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General A. B. Garfield, of Ohio, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. Parkes, of Nashville; A. C. Collier, of Massachusetts; Charles J. Jones, of North Carolina, and W. E. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Malby House.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Dr. Charles Roth, of Quebec, and J. H. Demolay, of Dubuque, Iowa, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Ex-Senator James W. Wall, of New Jersey; J. M. Lawton, of Havana, and R. A. Van Wyck, of South Carolina, are at the New York Hotel.

Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany; Chas. B. McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Hy. Sanford, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

P. G. Carey, of Cambridge; F. S. Pinckney, of Leavenworth, and W. Pettit, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Charles E. McLean, for Baltimore; E. Eldridge, for Sharon; R. S. Hale, for Elizabethtown; N. Seabrook, G. Rube, G. Verrier, and W. Dousdeiter, for Niagara Falls.

The Irish Church Bill—The Determination of the Lords—Intense Excitement in England.

In another place in this day's HERALD we print the sentiments of the London press on the attitude assumed by the Lords in relation to the Irish Church bill. All our readers now know that the bill by overwhelming majorities on every reading, as well as on every detail in committee, has been carried through the Commons. Yesterday we announced the fact that the conservative Peers had held a caucus on Saturday, and by a majority vote had decided to oppose the bill on the occasion of the second reading. The bill, it ought to be remembered, has been introduced into the House of Lords and read a first time. At the caucus to which we have alluded two Peers were loud in their remonstrances against the course which it seemed to be the intention to pursue. Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon, both of them comparatively young men, and having the reputation of ranking among the ablest, most accomplished and scholarly of their order, warned their brethren of the danger of resisting the Commons on a question on which the Commons were so much at one with the great body of the people. The value of these remonstrances is not the less that in the opinion of both those noblemen, the House of Lords and the Tory party, to which by inheritance they belong, are rather old-fashioned and scarcely up to the high requirements of the times. In spite of these warnings, however, the conservative Peers have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to oppose the second reading of the Ministerial bill, and they have decided to act accordingly.

This decision, as will be seen from the extracts which we give in this day's HERALD, has aroused the British people and made the journalists for the time forgetful of the United States and the Alabama claims. All the leading journals are loud and alarming in their tone. The Standard, which is Tory to the backbone, justifies the action of the Lords, and urges them forward in the name of the Crown, the Church and the constitution. Mr. Gladstone, who ought to be impeached, has placed all things in peril, and the conservative Peers who have now come to the rescue are entitled to all the encouragement and support. The Standard, however, seems to be alone in its advocacy of this reactionary policy. The Times, the Post, the News, the Star, the Telegraph, seem all to be more or less of opinion that the Lords have voluntarily hung a millstone around their own neck. Not one of these journals doubts the result. If the conservative Peers act as a unit they may command the majority in the upper House and defeat the bill, but they will do so at the risk of their privileges. It is the general opinion that if the opposition to the almost unanimously expressed will of the people is pushed by the Lords, it will lead to such a conflict between the two branches of

the Legislature as can only result in the weakening of the influence of the aristocracy, their humiliation and probable early destruction.

Already the British people are reminded of the Bristol and Nottingham riots and the other excitements and terrors of the first Reform bill period; and the Lords are warned that such a collision as then took place between them and the Commons may not be so easily and with so little injury got over.

It is thus manifest that if this decision on the part of the conservative Peers is persisted in Great Britain is on the eve of a great crisis. We must not, however, be rash in our conclusions. It is believed that if the conservatives in the Upper House go as a unit the Irish Church bill, on the second reading, will be defeated by a majority of eighty. Too much, however, must not be taken for granted. Two of the most prominent of the rising hopes of the Lords, and of course of the Tory party, have warned their friends of the danger of opposing the Commons. We have no idea that Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon will fall back from the position they have taken. If they remain firm their example may prove contagious. A conclusion come to in a party caucus is not to be regarded as the conclusion of the House of Lords. It is our opinion that the Lords will think better of it, and that by gracefully yielding they will seek to avoid a conflict which cannot fail to imperil interests greatly more important than any which are involved in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. If, however, the Lords should reject the bill they will immediately find themselves in collision with the Commons, with the Commons backed up by the entire body of the people.

What will then happen? There will happen that which was witnessed in 1831, when the House of Lords would not give their sanction to reform. The bill will be thrown out or so seriously modified as to be no longer itself and then sent back to the Commons. In its original shape it will be sent back to the Lords. If the Lords shall still prove intractable Mr. Gladstone will, it is understood, prorogue the present session of Parliament and inaugurate a new one; he will do what Earl Grey in 1831 only threatened to do—he will create as many new Peers as shall be necessary to carry the bill through the Lords. In spite of the Upper House the bill will thus pass into law. Its final success is a certainty. In his right to create Peers up to the measure of his wants Mr. Gladstone holds in his hands the instrument which makes success certain. If matters are pushed to this extremity we be to the proud aristocracy of England. The House of Lords will no longer be the bulwark of the throne, the conservator of the dignity of the nation. Led by the most popular and powerful Minister whom Great Britain has known for some generations, the democracy will become supreme, and to the sovereign people the throne, the Church, the oligarchy will have no choice but bow the knee.

The Administration and the Trades Unions—Another "Irrepressible Conflict."

The negro question is coming up in a new shape. It will not stay down. It threatens another "irrepressible conflict," involving new political elements which have only to combine in politics to sweep the country. Fred Douglass, as an American citizen of African descent, has, through his son, a printer by trade, raised an issue with the Printers' Union at Washington which may result in arraying all the Trades Unions of the United States against the administration. The issue is clearly stated, *ex parte*, in a letter given elsewhere in these columns from a member of the printers' union of Washington. Of the order of the Trades Unions generally, they are close corporations for the protection of the members of the various trades concerned, and such is already their power that it is generally a losing game for the employer or employer who undertakes to resist them. The young Douglass has tried in several places for admission into membership with the working printers' society, but has been refused on account of his color. Superintendent Clapp, of the national office, regarding this exclusion an unjust thing, has given Douglass employment without the consent of the printers' union directly concerned, and hence the new issue raised or about to be raised between the printers and Trades Unions generally and the administration on "the everlasting nigger."

Our volunteer correspondent on the subject says that an article was recently published in the Cincinnati Gazette, the evident intention of which "is to carry this matter into the halls of Congress," and "to array the dominant political party against all trades organizations." If this be true a single campaign will be apt to demolish the dominant party; for in such a contest these Trades Unions can probably bring, in response to the first roll of the drum, half a million of voters to the polls, ignoring all other political distinctions. The general objection advanced to the admission of negroes into these Trades Unions is that the introduction of the black man will demoralize the societies and break them up. Into the philosophy of this proposition we care not here to enter. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the prejudice of color, if you please, which has operated against young Douglass in the printers' unions pervades all the Trades Unions of the land, hardly excepting Boston.

How, then, is the administration to bridge over this difficulty? General Grant, in his appointments of colored men as ambassadors to foreign governments, as assessors of the internal revenue, as postmasters, &c., has fully committed his administration to the doctrine of "equal rights" to white men and black men in the government service. The employment of the printer Douglass in the government office is perfectly consistent with these other appointments. He could not be denied under the general rule adopted. Here we are reminded of the sagacious views of Abraham Lincoln touching the impending conflict. He thought that the only way to avoid it after the abolition of slavery was to provide for the removal of our black population to some locality by themselves, in the West Indies, Central or South America, and, as a last resort, in Liberia. He undertook the initiation of a new colonization experiment, but so signally failed in it that we have heard nothing since upon the subject. The idea seems to have been dropped as by general consent. Here our African element

is to stay and take its chances in the struggle for existence.

What, then, can General Grant do? He stands committed to the law of equality in the right of labor as in the right of suffrage. In admitting the one right how can he deny the other? He cannot safely retreat; but how is he to advance against these Trades Unions? Here lies the new danger to his administration and the republican party. The humanitarian may recoil from the diabolical thought of excluding a man because he is black or yellow from the privilege of an equal chance with the white man in the various callings of skilled labor; but if the skilled whites, who hold the field, combine politically to exclude the black, the party supporting him will go to the wall. It is an ugly question. Independent colored organizations in the different trades will not settle it. The conflict will only be changed from white unions against individual blacks to opposing combinations of the two races and in this, that and the other building, factory or workshop the employes will have to be all whites or all blacks, with constant dangers of bloody collisions.

We hear that some of the republican leaders, snuffing this new negro agitation in the air, propose as a counter-irritant an active agitation of Senator Sumner's suggested ultimatum on the Alabama claims. It is calculated that in this movement the acquisition of the solid Irish vote for a war with England will amply compensate for the loss of all the white republican mechanics who refuse to fraternize in their workshops with black men. Herein, too, may lie one of those urgent political necessities which frequently drive our political parties to the most desperate expedients for the popular balance of power. Moreover, in this view, after all, the sin of African slavery in this country may bring its condign punishment upon England, the founder of the pernicious institution. In truth, such is the transition state of American politics just now that it must soon bring about some extraordinary movements.

But what a field is here upon this conflict between our Trades Unions and the black man! What a theme for the thunders of Wendell Phillips! So long as women are women this thing of equal political rights for women will be a Chinese puzzle. Moreover, it will be useless to agitate women's rights in the matter of voting until we shall have settled this negro question of the negro's rights in the matter of labor. The administration is committed to the doctrine of equal rights. The logic of events may be pleaded, but so it is. The administration has set and is enforcing the example of equal rights in labor as in suffrage, and unless some bold and commanding diversion shall soon be undertaken there will be an opposing combination in the political field of the Trades Unions of the country that will astonish the administration and all concerned, even in the approaching fall elections.

Negro Suffrage in Washington—Tumult and Riot in the City.

The scenes which were enacted in Washington yesterday during the progress of the municipal elections—around the polling places and in the streets—attest the difficulty which has ever attended, and will perhaps ever attend, a first attempt to suddenly incorporate a new and powerful, yet generally uneducated, class with the members of an already enfranchised citizen family. A City Council and charter officers were to be chosen by general vote, negroes having the right of balloting. Trained, apparently, in the tactics of voting "early" if not "often," as well as in the system of "pipe-laying" or "colonizing" votes from abroad, colored men of the radical stripe entered the city or turned out from their several domiciles within the corporate limits in large numbers at the earliest hours of the morning, commencing to arrive at the different ward centres as early as four o'clock. They were well prepared for an election campaign, having their ballots in their pockets, bludgeons in their hands, and their overcoats on their shoulders. They appeared determined to vote as the freedom of political decision dictated, as democrats or radicals. Free expression was not permitted, however, for, as appears from our telegraph report, a democratic mulatto named Stuart, having attempted to vindicate his principle in the legal manner, was set upon by the colored radicals, abused, driven from his position and compelled to seek shelter in a store, where he was protected from the negroes by the proprietor at much risk both to his person and property. Stuart proved a plucky fellow. A squadron of mounted police having arrived at his place of retreat, he came forth, went towards the ballot box, but was hunted from place to place by his infuriated brethren. The police were compelled in self-defence to fire on the mob. This goaded them on to act with a fury which is described as almost demonic in intensity, the officers being assailed and the Superintendent wounded in the affray. Policemen and citizens were seen running in every direction, shots resounded on all sides, the alarm became general, and wonder is expressed that a number of persons were not killed during the melee. The Mayor was insulted by the triumphant dandies, who lighted bonfires as an evidence of their triumph, howling around them in a most exciting manner. The disturbances subsided at a late hour in the evening. The police ran Stuart off and started him for Baltimore. Negro equality is almost completed and the "underground" railroad again in operation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—President Grant has issued a series of rules for the regulation of Indian affairs and the general conduct of that department. These rules are binding for the present, both on the Bureau and the members of the commission appointed by the Executive, under the authority of the new law, to co-operate with it. The President is specific and minute in his detail of duty. It is to be hoped the Indians will experience benefit from his solicitude.

RONAS comes to govern Cuba, and with him brings a timely reinforcement of five thousand soldiers. Since the trouble became active the Spanish forces have had disabled more than this number with killed, wounded and prostrated by diseases incident to the country and the climate. Five thousand will not supply the loss, and the next loss to be supplied will be greater. How long will Spain stand the drain?

The Mayor's Message to the Common Council.

Mayor Hall yesterday delivered the customary annual address to the Common Council of this city. Although he starts off with the modest acknowledgment that the importance of these communications has been almost destroyed by the "intelligent industry of the public press," the Mayor, in the document now before us, has furnished a budget of fresh information of vital interest to all classes of our citizens, and afforded evidence that in the person of his Honor they have a wise, prudent and energetic Chief Magistrate.

A most important branch of the message is very properly devoted to the consideration of tax levies—a matter in which every taxpayer and property holder has an absorbing interest. He takes the ground that the city government is not at all responsible for the city and tax budgets of the year. The Mayor and other city officers had prepared upon their local responsibility and properly presented to the Legislature tax levies they considered just; but they were rejected, and the task of concocting them assumed by the opponents of the local administration. Therefore they must now accept the entire responsibility of the result. These tax levies and the reckless partisan influences brought against the city authorities by "rural legislators" suggest themselves for discussion, but the Mayor dismisses them for a more opportune period. The amount of taxes to be raised for city purposes amounts to only \$4,153,000; for county purposes, \$1,802,498; total, \$5,955,498. This is, of course, exclusive of the sums expended by the various State commissions which are scattered throughout the city, and which have all their disbursements—amounting to several millions—adjusted and settled here without invoking legislative aid. His Honor here passes a word upon the injustice of their discrimination, which is imposed upon no other municipality except New York, and gives evidence that all the virtue does not rest in these Albany commissions, by stating that within a fortnight one of these State commissioners has been morally convicted of taking a bribe. The sinking fund for the redemption of the local debt is in a highly satisfactory condition, nearly five millions having been added to it during the past two years. The assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the city for the current year will be about one thousand million dollars, an increase of nearly ninety millions over 1868, which will be mostly levied upon property situated in the upper part of the city. Last year the percentage was 2.69; this year about 1.96—a reduction which the Citizens' Association lays claim to. The Mayor refers to the annual report of the Comptroller for answers to every practical question concerning city finances that may be put, and avers that a few more years of such prudent administration of the revenues must discharge the entire outstanding indebtedness of the city. It is mentioned as a satisfactory evidence of the city's credit that a recent loan was taken at two per cent premium.

In regard to the important matter of markets the Mayor recommends the sale of the Gouverneur and Franklin markets and the surrounding of Washington, Fulton and Clinton markets with sectional iron frameworks. Our citizens will be glad to learn that the Fishmongers' Association are about to make some improvements in their line of business in the neighborhood of Fulton Market. Attention is invited to the interesting report of General Viele in regard to the city markets.

In relation to the wharves and piers the Mayor thinks some of them should be rebuilt and others extended to the prescribed limits. A proposition to increase the rates of wharfage was defeated by a conjoint lobby of peculiarly interested persons and political harbor masters.

The Mayor recommends that claims against the city should be adjusted without litigation. A codification of the ordinances is being made, and the Superintendent of Police is commended for his "tact, calmness, courtesy, prudence, amiability," and so on.

Our citizens will no doubt learn with surprise that, in the opinion of the Mayor, the affairs of the Croton Aqueduct Board have been conducted in a manner the reverse of "economical, efficient, scientific and serviceable." He makes some observations in this connection which will prove new and interesting. The Mayor takes this occasion, also, to rap Albany legislation and State commissioners over the knuckles.

The subject of assessments as connected with city improvements commands a word in favor of the recent law, which provides that where the commissioners agree that the proposed improvement benefits the city at large half the expense shall be borne by general taxation.

In relation to sewerage the Mayor thinks that where a projected work will last fifty years the expense should be spread over that period. That is a very just and reasonable suggestion.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction comes in for a complimentary word from the Mayor. As evidence that our city is progressing in more than one respect it is recommended that a new city prison be immediately constructed, as the present one is a disgrace to the city.

The Mayor states that there are two hundred and twelve miles of streets in the city, of which eighty-one miles are in block and five miles in wooden pavement. The Nicholson pavement has not been found reliable except in side streets. The Stowe pavement (wooden) and the Fisk concrete pavement are commended—the former having been tried with success in San Francisco and the latter in Paris and other Continental cities.

The miserable quality of street light is referred to, with a recommendation that the city become independent of the gas companies by adopting other modes of obtaining light. An interesting experiment in regard to artificial light is mentioned as having occurred in the Tuileries in the presence of the French Emperor.

The Mayor thinks the streets could be kept in better condition if the taxpayers would consent to pay a proper sum for it. This is an open question.

The great subject of city improvements attracts a large amount of the Mayor's attention. He goes over the whole ground, paying particular attention to two main points, namely—How to prevent in the daytime the chokings of

thoroughfares, and how, towards nightfall, easy and rapid access may be had by two hundred thousand people to their homes from their places of business. The various topics upon this important branch of our marvellously growing city, including the opening of new and the extension of old streets, the underground and overground railways, &c., are handled with judgment, accompanied by sagacious recommendations. All that the Mayor thinks necessary to be done in order to accomplish necessary improvements is, to use the language of President Lincoln on a former occasion, for the city government to "peg away." That is a good peg upon which to hang the growth of the city, provided our City Fathers adopt it.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAPH LANDINGS.—Mr. Peter Cooper, of this city, in his capacity as President of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, has, in a correspondence with Attorney General Hoar on the subject of the landing of foreign telegraph cables on our shores, elicited matter of very great importance with respect to future international communication by this agency to and from the United States. The letter of Mr. Cooper, with the reply of the Attorney General, appear in our columns to-day. The gist of Mr. Cooper's case may be summed up in the query, Has a foreign telegraph company the right to land cables on the soil of the United States? To this Mr. Hoar replies, in affirmation, perhaps, of the old federal doctrine, that they have not. Thus have we opened before us a matter of the first importance, tending to re-revolutionize our relations, diplomatic and commercial, with the Old World.

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES CLOSING OUR PORT.—There is a Spanish embargo on the port of New York that threatens to prove a serious embarrassment to our commerce. Spanish suspicion and fear, excited by the Bohemian press, see all sorts of dangers in every ship ready to sail. All ships appear to them freighted with filibusters, and arms and ammunition, and everything else, and every ship must stop till the Spanish Consul knows all about her. The last vessel held is the Tybee, the first vessel of a new line for St. Domingo. Do not our authorities carry their respect for neutrality unnecessarily far in thus acting on Spanish suspicion?

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?—When the Sheriff's admirers in the Sheriff's ring and other rings give to that functionary a carriage and horses we see clearly enough where the money goes; but taxpayers would naturally like to know where it comes from. If the Sheriff pays for the present it is evident that he needs no law to increase his fees. If it is given to him by those he has enabled to make so much more money than they want their gratitude should be understood by a sympathizing public.

OLD REVERDY has got fat, is troubled with indigestion, is well satisfied with himself and the English people and hates Mr. Sumner. This is the general summary of his present physical and intellectual status. "Those public entertainments," he says, "are splendid affairs." Reverdy is not quite dead yet, as his criticisms of Sumner indicate, and the country will finally, perhaps, come to understand that he was the victim of events. From the moderate demand that he was charged with to the demand of Sumner there was a wide difference, but it is only the difference between the national spirit of Johnson's administration and a new administration.

THE CENSUS.—We are distressed to see that Mr. Depew's men are able to hold his head up in the discussion relative to the census. Shall this decimator be let loose upon the country to take the conceit out of us with arithmetical tables, by proving that we are of a great deal less account in the world than we ought to be?

AUSTRIAN VINDICATION.—A bishop in Vienna, having refused to obey a summons to appear before a civil court, was arrested and taken before the judges by the police. Austria is getting ahead of the English House of Lords in the line of Church reform.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Second Day of the Meeting—Sale of Pools.

The second day of the regular meeting of the American Jockey Club races opens this morning, and will be completed on the Jerome Park Course during the afternoon and evening. The programme of the day's racing is very rich and comprehensive, giving promise of excellent and exciting sport. Four races will be contested. The first will be a race of mile heats for horses of all ages. This will be certain to bring out good and favorite entries. Next in order will come the race for the Westchester Cup, the distance being two miles and a quarter. This stretch will test both the mettle and endurance of some of the "cracks." There are, notwithstanding, nineteen entries for it, and if only one half of the number should come to the starting post the race is certain to be a brilliant affair. Among the entries are to be found the names of Local, Dickens, Lancaster, Narragansett, Australia, General Duke, Pleasantville, Abdel Kader, Vanhall and The Boston. A field of such lineage and reputation affords material for an event such as has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in this country before. The third race is classed as the "selling race," having its appointment of weights sealed according to the prices which the horses have to be sold for. It will attract much interest, and the field for it will no doubt be a large one. The sports of the day will close with a three year old race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, the winner of the Belmont stake to carry ten pounds extra.

THE POOLS.

The sale of pools held at the subscription rooms of the club last evening opened quite spiritedly, but after a little time the bidding dropped off and became very tame. For the "mile heats" race, as may be judged from the figures given below, Vanhall was the favorite, with Alta Vega close after him. The hedging process was liberally indulged in and evidences of timidity were very apparent. The following are the heaviest pools sold, but from them an idea of the others may be derived, as about the same proportion was carried through-out—

Vanhall.....\$150 210 300

Alta Vega..... 1